PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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National Fast Address.

SEATTLE, Sept. 27th, 1861.

EDITOR HERALD: In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the good people of Seattle and vicinity assembled in the University building yesterday, at eleven o'clock A.M., where they were first greeted by concordant strains from the Seattle Brass Band, which had previously met in the cupola of the building. After the reading of the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, the singing of an appropriate hymn, and the offering of a suitable prayer, the following address was delivered by Rev. Daniel Bagley:—

Fellow-Citizens:

We are convened to-day by the following Proclamation by the President of the United States:

Whereas, A joint committee of both houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplication to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once by the blessings of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation, and as individuals, to humble ourselves before him, and to pray for his mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under his guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence. Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, and to all heads of families to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

It is fitting we should thus summon to our aid Religion as an element of power, for governments are the ordination of God. Romans, 13th chap., 1st verse: Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. 7th verse: Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor.

It is fitting that we should thus summon to our aid Religion as an element of power; for our country has a right to be remembered in our devotions to Deity, and to call upon us to pay those devotions in this time of distress, because as patriots we cannot fail to invoke her aid. Be it remembered that nothing has more at stake than Religion and its ordinances; for who does not remember that in revolutionary times she consecrated our banners, baptised our swords, blessed our soldiers, and inspired our leaders upon the battle-field? It is well we should thus summon to our aid Religion, for we are indebted to her for those soul-stirring principles at once our boast and our glory. "God created of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth." From her we draw the inspiration, that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is well that we should thus summon to our aid Religion, for she alone can render governments permanent by moulding the affections and subduing the passions of the children of men. When she shall exert her saving power over all lands, men will beat their "swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks."

It is fitting that we should thus summon to our aid Religion as an element of power, for she alone can correct past errors and avert merited punishment. We are verily guilty. I need not refer at this time to the vices and crimes practised in all our communities, for it is more appropriate for me to speak of those public sins which are justly chargeable to us as a people. It is fearfully true that in our national and political life we have persistently disregarded the Lord our God. How has corruption long grown rank in high places! How have truth and righteousness become so far banished from the arena of politics that the conscientious Christian man, who fears God and will not descend to the falsehood and artifice and low demagoguism of party, nor buy men's votes with money, as one would buy cattle in the market places, such a man is well nigh ostracised from public office. Public virtue has been debauched. Who does not know that bribery, wholesale peculation, perjury and panic faith are familiar words, every day charged upon multitudes in public life? Who seeks to conceal the fact that men reeking in vice have been promoted to our halls of legislation, or have been chosen to places upon the benches of justice? Oh! does not truth compel me to declare that drunkenness, debauchery, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, spoliation and kindred crimes have blackened the character of too many men who have received the suffrages of the people?

And tell me, are the people guiltless while such things are patent and known to all? While there is a God in Heaven, shall a people expect to go on thus and escape His severest judgments? "Shall not I visit for these things?" saith the Lord Almighty. While quietness and security reigned, the public conscience slumbered. But it cannot slumber now, for the visitations of divine displeasure are now upon us. Our long security is disturbed, the tide of national prosperity has been checked, and we are tossed to-day amidst the heavings of revolution. Oh! is not the voice of God lifted above the tumult to-day, calling us to repentance? What duty is more imperative at this hour, than for us to come before our God with true humility, to confess our grievous sins with unfeigned contrition, and entreat Him to return to us with His favor and forgiveness? Say not that it will dampen our courage to bow before God. It is guilt that will make cowards of us all; and that burden must be taken away if we would play the men for our people and the cities of our God. In all the troubles of the times, I hear the voice of God calling for a reformation among us. Repent, ye people, if ye would escape His severer strokes. Ye who know how to pray should wait earnestly at the throne of grace, that Jehovah would forgive and save us

In ancient times, when the war note rang through the tribes of Israel, the people flocked to Shiloh to ask counsel of Jehovah before they set the battle in array against the foe. Let us to-day imitate their example. Let us be assured that no better preparation for the present crisis can be secured than the divine pardon, and grace and wisdom that come from above to guide and support us in our future. The proclamation is a favorable omen. We must be prepared to sustain the most vigorous policy of the government, and second the most thorough plans of operation. We must smite this rebellion with a giant arm. No half-way measures will do. No feeble treatment will cure the malignant cancer. Surgery—terrible surgery, in medical language—is demanded to cut deep around its roots, and probe it to the bottom. Now is the time to settle the great questions of national rights and freedom in the Union in such a way that the grim spectres of Treason and Secession shall not rise upon our graves, and shake their bones and gory locks in the faces of our posterity. That Washington, which bears the proudest name in history, will act well her part, I have no doubt. If the time comes that men are needed and can be spared from here, you may place me as chaplain; and when it is no time for preaching or praying, I can use the rifle in sustaining Government in putting down this terrible rebellion. I would at once make it so unpleasant that all treasonable or doubtful papers, like the Portland *Advertiser*, would cease to be.

In this contest, in the language of one of Kentucky's sons, "I wish solemnly to declare before you and the world that I am for *this* Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants. I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust. My prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the Republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise that may be proposed under the guns of the rebels." I am against every compromise that will impair the dignity of a great nation that has proclaimed as a primary vital truth: that all men have equal natural rights *because they are men*. I am opposed to *all* compromises that will compromise the great cause of humanity. I am opposed to all compromises that will tend to call down divine wrath for wrong-doing. When God makes inquisition for blood, he remembers such.

"It is no longer a question of Southern rights which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions, which we know perfectly well have never been interfered with by the General Government, but is purely with us a question of national existence. In meeting this terrible issue, which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms; ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into the contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation, in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible."

Now the question of Human Slavery is forced upon us by its worshippers, let it be settled by the nation in favor of Human Freedom, now and forever. This is the question that has given us trouble, and will continue to do so as long as it exists.

"The arbitrament of the sword has been definitely thrust into the face of the government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All guarantees and all attempts at adjustment by amendments to the constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the rebellion openly proclaim that they are fighting for independence. In this contemptuous rejection of guarantees, and in this avowal of the object of the rebellion, now so audaciously made, we have a complete exposure of that fraud which, through the slavery agitators, has been practised upon the public credulity of the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless dream our apprehensions have been, and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims.

"They are fighting for their independence! Independence of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting? Independence of that constitution which their fathers framed, and to which they are parties and subject by inheritance? Independence of that beneficent government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious?"

"In a government which recognizes the liberty of the subject under law, there is no event so dreadful as the dishonor of law, and no tendency so perilous as the tendency towards anarchy and license. Next to the authority of God over the heart and conscience, the majesty of constitutional law is the most sovereign, the most glorious thing on earth. The men who struggle in such a cause are patriots in the highest sense; the men who die for it are martyrs; and they who contend against it make war upon the best interests of humanity and the awful decree of God. But further: it is to be understood that in this struggle our own peculiar mode of government is equally imperilled. The interests of free institutions are at stake at this time of conflict. This crisis has a significance in this republic, such as would be involved in the destinies of no other land. It was a new event in the world's history when our system of government was first established." It is no exaggeration to affirm that, all things considered, the world's best interests and highest hopes depend more upon the future of America than any other earthly influence. These interests are being settled in a large degree by the results of this conflict. If we fail in this struggle—if the Government is broken and crushed—if barbarism and anarchy usurp the dominions—if treason and disloyalty succeed in their dreadful designs, the shock of our fall will be to the world what the fall of the sons of the morning was to the thrones and dominion of Heaven: a result to be deplored through all coming ages—a beginning of woes no tongue can describe, no thought fathom.

"If the people of the United States have already become so degenerate—may I not say so craven?—in the presence of their foes as to surrender up this Republic to be dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against it, then I trust the volume of American history will be closed and sealed up forever, and that those who survive this national humiliation will take unto themselves some other name, having no relation to the past—no relation to our great ancestors—no relation to those monuments and battle-fields which commemorate alike their heroism, their loyalty and their glory." Before this shall be, let me heave my last sigh; let me offer my last prayer; let me breathe my last breath for and in my native land, and let my voice be hushed in the silence of the grave—my name and posterity cease to be.

The doctrine of Southern secession is national suicide. To allow States to leave the Federal Union on that basis is to proclaim the jubilee of anarchy—the millenium of barbarism. If this rebellion succeed, it will involve necessarily the permanent disruption of the Republic. Disunion, once begun, will go on and on indefinitely. Each returning election will bring new grounds of civil commotion, and traitors prepared to strike at their country will spring up on every side. States will secede from States, counties from States, towns and cities from counties, until universal anarchy prevail. "A government into whose practical administration such a principle has been introduced could no more continue to exist than a man could live with an angered cobra in his bosom."

Would you know the legitimate fruit of secession, read it in the schools deserted, courts of justice closed, public and private credit destroyed, commerce annihilated, debts repudiated, confiscations prevailing, cheeks blanched with fear, hearts frozen with despair, and the hand of infuriated passion reeking with crime. I do not wonder that before such a question all other issues sink from sight like lead in the ocean's depths. All party lines are obliterated here, and the millions of the North stand in solid phalanx and appeal to the Almighty for the righteousness of their cause. This cause is one every patriot can feel to die for; it is one every Christian can plead before his Redeemer and his God; "it is one every minister of Jesus Christ can carry with him to the pulpit, and advocate with the same voice with which he proclaimed the wonders of Redemption."

It is remarkable in what an extreme form those who have rebelled against the government have staked the controversy. While adhering to the old issues, they could ask us "to come and reason together." But now the scene is changed. They have fired upon our flag; they have declared we are not a nation, and never have been, and never shall be, only by reconstruction upon principles that would make any freeman blush. And this, too, without a single hostile act by the Government. I most firmly believe, if ever a nation could stand uncovered before the God of battles and plead His aid, we are that nation in this contest. Let no one imagine, because this rebellion has sprung up among us, fostered and guided by men renowned in our civil and military history, it is the less guilty, or less to be resisted. The purest spirits and best institutions of past history have met opposition from a similar source. "England had its Monks. France its Bonaparte, Rome its Cæsar and Catiline, and the Savior of sinners his Iscariot."

Sirs, I repeat: "It is a parricidal hand that has been lifted. The blow that has been struck has been delivered against the breast of the National Government. The question is—the only pertinent question: What has the General Government done to injure or offend one or seven States of the South? And that question cannot be answered. It will go down the stream of history unanswered and unanswerable. Not one right has been trampled on; not one immunity withheld; not one privilege denied; not one liberty infringed; and not even a solitary interest threatened. If the issue were with Northern freemen as individuals, it could not be successfully maintained that the South had ever suffered any wrong. If any right in this land is sacred and universal, it is the right of free discussion, and the exercise of this right is the extent of Northern sinning. We have thought and felt and believed, and have therefore spoken, but we have obeyed the laws. We have kept the Constitution, only contending that it should be interpreted as the Fathers framed it, and as all parties now confess—even the authors of the new—in the interests of justice and freedom. But what possible indictment against the national supreme administration? Not a word—not a whisper—not a shadow. Before the present administration was inaugurated the plot of treason was perfected and consummated. To-day each State is absolutely supreme in the matter of its own institutions and laws, and not one statute of the Federal Government has crossed the lines of State sovereignty, certainly not at the South, to interpose another and a restrictive authority. Utterly, utterly and forever groundless is this great crime of assailing the most generous, the most liberal, the most beneficent Government upon the face of the whole earth."

We are asked by men of a whining philanthropy to cease this civil strife, this dreadful war, and make peace. The question arises, can this be done? is there a way? Yes, there is a way. Yield all that Rebellion asks: the national fortresses on Southern soil, the national territories, the national capital; yield the principle that government is a farce, that an empire, a kingdom, a republic may go to pieces at the pleasure of a few, who may forswear allegiance to and burn the old constitution, tear down that old time-honored banner that to-day floats upon the breeze, and run up that traitorous rag that dishonors Sumter's walls—reopen the African slave trade, and enthrone an oligarchy, a titled nobility in the persons of the Davises, Beauregards, and kindred spirits, and you may have peace for a time, if you will ignore the freedom of speech and the press, and rejuvenate old feudal times. But I am not willing to pay such a price. I have the unbounded gratification to know that the masses of this great nation are not willing to pay such a price. I am glad to know that the President of the United States is not willing to pay such a price. I am proud to know that we have a President who is not afraid to look traitors fully in the face in the discharge of his great duties—that he takes no counsel of his fears.

As intimated in the proclamation of the President, this conflict should be undertaken in the strength of God, and under His constant benediction. There need be no hesitation in our minds concerning His attitude in this conflict. I reverently affirm my deep conviction in saying that every attribute of God, every movement of His hand in history, clearly points toward the justice of our cause. If conquest, military subjugation, or withholding of rights were intended, we might have our misgivings. It being to enthrone the majesty of law in every State and heart, there can be no doubt. Never to despair, was a fundamental principle in the Roman State; and that was a source of confidence and success. When the Carthaginian army was before the city gate, by order of the Senate the ground upon which it was encamped was sold at auction, and readily brought the price at which it had always been valued. Far more may we in our pleadings with God have this confidence; for

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers."

The honest conscience of mankind is with us in this conflict. The profoundest judgment and progress of the world are with us. The spirit of the age and tendency of the times in which we live are with us. "The providence of God is with us, and it is our privilege to note it."

It is the nineteenth century of the acceptable year of our Lord which the Savior proclaimed, bringing liberty to the oppressed, fraternity to the warring nations, and the establishment of all human institutions upon a broad and sacred basis. The blessed consummation is yet far away, but the world is moving toward it; the providence of God indicates it, and this nation of the vanguard surely will not retreat toward anarchy or military despotism.

Our brethren who have gone to the battle-field to defend our "Union and Constitution" should be remembered in our prayers. "They have gone to breast the shock of battle where the Stars and Stripes must go; to shed their blood, if need be, and offer up their lives upon their country's altar. Pray for them. May the God of battles be a shield to them in the field of conflict. May His banner be over them in the time of trial. Should they fall at their post, may they be saved in Heaven through the merits of the Redeemer." We should pray for those that guide the affairs of our nation. Our Chief Magistrate should be especially remembered in our devotions to Deity. God bless him with wisdom from above, to guide him in his fearful responsibilities. He needs the hearty and unwavering support of every loyal citizen. We should feel a confidence in the Government, and earnestly by our prayers second the efforts to put down insubordination and misrule among us. Let us pray that God would bless and strengthen that veteran chieftain whose counsels and military strategy have won for him great honors. May he live to see the old flag wave again in peace over all our nation. Nor should we forget our brethren who are in arms against us; that their unholy counsels may be frustrated, and their misguided zeal be corrected; that their passions may be subdued and they return to duty, to allegiance to their country, and, as far as in them lies, repair the wrongs they have committed.

Spreadings Things.

Steve ——— was a jolly dog, fond of a drop of rye, and the owner of a scolding wife. One night he had been having a "royal" time with a few of his boon companions, and when he at last started for home he was in a very "salubrious" condition. A party of friends went ahead of him and rubbed a little grease on the knob of his door, to prevent him from opening it. Steve got along, somehow, to his house, and on the stoop, after two or three efforts, and took hold of the knob.

"What'n thunder ails this (hic) door? Oh, yes, I know what's up; Jack (hic) Nicket's inside holdin' it. Ho, ho! my (hic) boy, I'll fix you!"

He pitched down the stoop and out to the gutter, and filled both his hands with soft black mud, and succeeded in getting back to the door, holding his hands behind him.

"Now, Jack, (hic) my boy, I waits here till you opens the door, if it's till morning. I'll tench (hic) you to keep Steve ——— out of his own house."

His wife heard a noise, and, looking out, saw him standing there, and at once came down to let him in. Steve made one dive, when the door was opened, and the way he "spread the mud" over Nancy's face and neck, for a few minutes, was frightful. We will not mention what took place when he discovered the difference between Nancy ——— and Jack Nicket. He never heard the last of that night's adventure.

Somebody in Connecticut once collected taxes amounting to just one dollar from a poor widow. She had saved ninety-nine cents, all the money she had, which she offered to the tax gatherer. The man was exact in his dealings—it would not do to cheat the town; he was poor and had a family—it was too much to expect him to make up the deficit; the poor woman had not money enough by one cent.

"Madam," said he, "do you keep hens?"

She replied that she did.

"Then," said the financier, "I will take an egg and square our account!"

But here arose a difficulty—the widow's hen had not laid, and the tax collector was in a hurry. Finally it was compromised by the collector's waiting until the widow went and squeezed her hen, which said hen being all ready for such an emergency, came to time. The egg was delivered, and the tax collector went on his way rejoicing.

A clergyman in the backwoods of Illinois, who had never seen the ocean, was drawing a simile between some religious tenet and an anchor, and fearing his congregation might not fully understand the use of an anchor, he thus described it:—"An anchor is a large iron instrument that sailors carry to sea with them, and, when a storm arises, they take it on shore and fasten it to a tree, and that holds the ship till the storm blows over."

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?"

"I have asked her."

"What did she say?"

"O, I have the *refusal* of her."

Habit in a child is at first a spider's web; neglected, it becomes a thread of twine; next a cord or rope; finally, a cable, then who can break it?

"My dear sir, you have used my half of our case of champagne." "Oh, yes; you are my friend, and I always take your part."

The lays of a nightingale may be delightful to a well fed man, but the "lays" of a hen are better calculated to satisfy a hungry one.

It is rather remarkable that the first apple in Paradise should have turned out the first *pair*.

Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

Content is the mother of good digestion.

Rich and Rare.

The following is too good to be lost in these grave times. The editor of the *Observer* came to the conclusion that the editor of the Fayette County *Democrat* ought to be hung, and thereupon he recommends that the treatment be adopted in the *Democrat's* case; upon which the culprit remarks as follows:

"'To be or not to be' Hung. The *Observer* recommends forming a Vigilance Committee to hang traitors, and stigmatizes us as being a traitor. We enter our solemn protest against being treated in this unchristian manner. When we "shuffle off this mortal coil," we don't want a coil of hemp around our neck. It's very inconvenient, to say the least of it. "But to return to our subject,"

"We would not die in summer time."

"No, no! Not when the flowers are blooming and bursting their tender petals to the sun, and the sweet forest warblers greet the dawning day with rustic song and cheering lay, and when the fishes bite so beautiful, and all nature looks so gay, and when we have just cast a new roller, (by the way, don't the inside of our paper look better this week than usual?) and just ordered a lot of new type—die now! and leave all these—and never get to wear any more "new clothes"—be hung upon a tree—

"For little boys and girls to jeer at,
And the noisy rabble in the streets to sneer at!"

"Nary time! Egypt is a great place for Democrats, but they can't be raised on trees!

"The editor of the *Observer* never liked us; we have been in his way to some extent; and now he wants to get revenge. "That's what's the matter." He wants to have us killed so he can get to publish the tax list! Oh! you scamp, you cannibal! you murderous plotter! you carnivorous cuss! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

A political speaker recently related an anecdote, in which he said he had been in the Florida wars chasing Indians some years before, and among his companions was a reckless dare-devil sort of a fellow, who seemed as careless of his own life as though he had a dozen more in his pocket. He had been hacked, cut, stabbed and shot in all possible and impossible places, and his life despaired of frequently. All of this he bore with philosophical indifference. One day, however, he was tremendously kicked by a tremendous jackass; and this time death was inevitable.

His companions gathered around him, and one was selected to give him the painful intelligence that he must die. To the surprise of all, the reckless, callous, fearless soldier burst into tears. This was so unexpected, as no one had ever associated him with fear of death, that a surprised and ill-concealed soldierly contempt appeared on the faces of his companions.

Seeing this, he drew up his shattered arms and lifted his head and said:

"It is not that, boys. It's not the fear of dying—though that isn't pleasant; but to think, after all the high, grand old chances of dying I have had and lost, just to be kicked to death by a dod-darned yee-hawing old cuss of a jackass!"

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty, a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy years, a squirrel or hare, seven or eight years; rabbits, seven; elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, the King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go, with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years afterward. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years, the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages from twenty to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one hundred years. Falcons are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven years.

A young English traveler contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife.

"What!" said the gipsy, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of guineas! With so renowned a thief as my daughter, you will be a rich man in a year."

A rich joke is told of an eccentric divine who, while preaching one evening, was somewhat annoyed by one of the feminine gender, who after a while arose and walked out.

"There goes the devil's daughter!" said he.

The lady turned around, and in a polite manner exclaimed:

"Good night, father!"

An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portion of the urchin's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental legs with his venomous little teeth.

"Hell's flames! what are ye bitin' for?"

"Well, dad, who begunned this 'ere war?"

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record in modern times is that of an Illinois Judge, who listened attentively for two days while a couple of worthy attorneys contended about the construction of an Act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by remarking, "Gentlemen, the law is repealed."

A gentleman said once to his son, who used to lie in bed late in the morning, "Your brother got up this morning at five o'clock, and found on the sidewalk a purse of gold." "Very well," replied the lazy young man, "if the poor fellow to whom it belongs had remained in bed till ten, he probably would not have lost it."

Lord Melbourne, on being pressed to do something for a journalist, on the ground that he always supported his lordship when in the right, retorted—"That's just when I don't want his help. Give me a fellow who will stick by me when I am in the wrong!"

Ladies who wish to punish their husbands should remember that a little sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a north-east blast.

The invention of billiards is ascribed to a Frenchman named Henrique Devigne, in the year 1521, during the reign of Charles IX.

Poverty humbles pride. A man, when he is short, can hardly carry a high head.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, outward bound, with files of the HERALD, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.

CHAS. PROSCH.

☞ The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be freely heard; but such communications as are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Oct 10 1861.

THE EQUINOXIAL STORM.—This annual visitor was ushered in in grand style on Sunday evening, 6th inst., at the eleventh hour. The elements fumed and raged for many hours at a rate seldom witnessed; rain, hail, and wind, each wrestled with giant strength for the mastery, and mighty was the struggle while it lasted. The first rays of the morning's light disclosed the results of the fearful strife in trees uprooted, fences damaged, fruit torn from the stems, and divers other mischievous pranks. Hail and wind had exhausted their fury, but rain continued to fall at intervals until about noon, when quick flashes of vivid lightning, followed by peal after peal of awe-inspiring thunder, seemed to infuse fresh life into the clouds for a time. After discharging a few more torrents, these, too, exhausted their fury, and the cheering beams of an unclouded sun were left to impart again their warmth to the late storm-beaten earth.

SHOOTING IN THE STREETS.—A very dangerous practice is becoming quite prevalent in our streets, which, we fear, will lead to serious results, if not checked in time. We refer to the practice of chasing chickens about the town with guns, and shooting them on the corners of the streets. The practice first originated with one or two big boys, and has since been followed by smaller boys as an amusement. The public streets of a town or city are not proper places in which to shoot game, whether the laws prohibit or sanction it. If our citizens desire to purchase wild chickens for the fun of setting them at large and then shooting them, they should take them out of town, where human life will not be endangered by the reckless sport.

MAIL CHANGE.—Owing to the new steamer bringing the mail from Olympia on Mondays and Tuesdays, Messrs. Winsor & Laman, with the consent of the new postmaster at Olympia, have changed their stage days to Monday, Thursday and Saturday from Steilacoom, and Wednesday, Friday and Sunday from Olympia. If Mr. Williams will have the kindness to send the mail down on *each* of the three days named, we shall henceforth have five mails a-week, instead of only two, as heretofore. This is a good deal gained, and we are grateful for it to all who have contributed to bring it about.

NOT SKUNKED YET.—As the gentlemanly little purser of the new steamer stepped on the wharf, on Saturday morning last, he informed a bystander that the steamer did not have a single passenger up. At that moment the priest who had been officiating in the Catholic chapel here for several weeks went on board, to proceed to Olympia; seeing which, the purser quickly exclaimed, "We are not skunked yet." Whereupon somebody, possessing more impudence than manners, cried out, "*He's* a deadhead."

ANOTHER SELL.—Mrs. Gwin writes to the New York *Herald*, from West Point, where she had been residing for a fortnight previously, under date of the 27th of August, expressing her surprise at the report of her arrest in Washington. This is another sensation item summarily disposed of, after the venting of columns of sympathy for the "unfortunate lady," and abuse of the administration on her account. She says she has "no aspirations for a crown of martyrdom."

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer came down from Olympia on Tuesday afternoon, freighted with live stock for Victoria. She had on board 127 head of sheep, 35 head of cattle, and 10 horses; also five passengers. We learn that she will continue to make regular weekly trips on the Sound, leaving Olympia every Tuesday. Capt. Fleming has our thanks for polite attentions on his last trip.

BETTER AND BETTER.—At first it was stated that "a few families" of this year's emigration had settled in the Grand Ronde valley. Next it was said that "fifteen families" had located there. Now the Dalles *Mountaineer* says that "twenty-five families" have located in that beautiful valley. We are glad to receive this last report, for it gives assurance of security to the hardy pioneers in that distant settlement.

WHICH IS IT?—The Postal Agent who visited us last week has an unfortunate name; no two people can agree upon it. A Portland paper prints it "Wotrous," the *Standard* calls it "Waterous," and in a letter in the hands of one of our citizens it is written so as to be construed into several different names. Which is right?

NOT DEAD.—Judge Strong denies the late reported death of his brother. At last accounts he still lived, and was in command of his company about Washington.

CATTLE SHIPMENT.—The schr. *Flying Mist*, Capt. Thompson, shipped forty head of cattle from Keach's wharf, on Monday last, for Victoria.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In March, 1858, we commenced publishing the PUGET SOUND HERALD. During the first two years of this period we got along swimmingly; everybody on Puget Sound prospered, and we shared in the general prosperity. About the beginning of the third year a change took place in the business of the Sound; everybody seemed to become depressed in spirits and in finances, and we, to be in the fashion, also became depressed in spirits and in finances. In spite of this lamentable depression, however, we have weathered the storm, while many who bore us company on the wave of prosperity got swamped and went under, when adverse gales took the place of favorable breezes. To keep pace with the times, we reduced the price of the paper from five to three dollars; that being about the increase in the value of money. Besides this reduction in the price of the paper, we have augmented the quantity of reading matter in it until it now contains nearly double the amount contained in any other paper in the Territory; and, had not the present prostration in all branches of business taken place, we should ere this have made the HERALD one third larger than it is. Such was our intention; but the existing state of things will not justify such a change. We still adhere to this purpose, and shall execute it when the population and business of Puget Sound warrant such a step.

Thus much for the past; now for the present and future. During the short period of the HERALD's existence, we have lost through delinquent subscribers many hundred dollars; much more than we can afford to continue to lose with any hope of success in our business. We find it necessary now to adopt new rules, and not only to adopt them, but to adhere strictly to them. Our justification for this course lies in the fact that we can no longer get money due to us from subscribers down the Sound. Some three or four months ago we sent delinquent lists to persons in Coveland and Seattle, amounting together to about two hundred dollars, (a large sum to us, but small to the individuals owing it) and have neither received a dollar nor heard a word of the lists since. Some of this money has been due for two years. To the subscribers whose names are on these lists we must say here, "*This is the last copy of the paper you will receive until you remit to us the money you owe us. Though we cease sending you the paper, we shall still hold our accounts against you, for collection or other purpose at a future time.* Those who remit their subscription before our next issue, *and only those*, will continue to receive the paper as usual." In future, we shall place no name on our subscription book unless the money has been first paid. The new rule will be, not *invariably* in advance, but *always* in advance. In adopting this rule, we shall make no distinction in persons, but treat all alike. Personal acquaintances will be treated the same as comparative or total strangers.

To show how some names find their way on our subscription list, we will give here a couple of instances. Edward Eldridge wrote to us two years ago from Whatcom: "Please send me your paper for a year, and I will send you the money in a few weeks. I know Col. Wallace, and he will vouch for me." Neither Mr. Eldridge nor Col. Wallace thought of paying the money, and we are out five dollars there. W. Scott Ebey wrote to us from Whidby's Island, about the same time: "Please send me your paper, and I will be up your way soon, or remit the money by the first opportunity." Mr. Ebey never found it convenient to call on us, nor did the opportunity ever present itself to him, though it occurred every time a mail left his place for Steilacoom—and we are out five dollars there. Now, we have indulged such folks too long, and we want to have it distinctly understood that we don't do business that way any longer. We don't print a paper for gratuitous circulation. If the HERALD is worth sending for, it is worth paying for. Three dollars may be enclosed in a letter and sent with safety through the post-office. We will trust the postmasters, if some of them *do* steal. We therefore wish it remembered that in no case will we send away our paper, in future, until it is paid for, and we shall immediately discontinue mailing it to all who are indebted for it, or whose term of subscription has expired.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for August is received. The excellent autobiography of "Norman Sinclair" is concluded in this number; it has occupied a portion of the pages of this sterling magazine for nearly a twelvemonth. A thrilling sketch of the life and adventures of Joseph Wolff, a late missionary in Persia, fills the opening pages; next we have a chapter "on manners;" then "Vaugan's Revolutions in English History," the "Royal Academy and the Water-Color Societies," "Mad Dogs," "Another Minister's Autobiography," and "Three Days in the Highlands." A table of contents, this, of much merit. See the publishers' advertisement, on last page of this paper, and subscribe in time for the new tale, which will probably commence in the next number.

CONVICTED.—We learn from the *Mountaineer* that four Indians were convicted of murder in the first degree, at the late sitting of the Court in Wasco county, and were sentenced to death on the 2d inst. They were all convicted on Indian testimony, without which there was nothing to show that they had any connection whatever with the murders.

PROBATE COURT.—Judge Stewart requests us to state that the next Probate Court will be held on Monday, 21st inst. It is hoped that all who have business in this Court will bear it in mind, in order that it may not be necessary to issue citations, as was the case at the last Court.

LOW WATER.—The *Mountaineer* says the water in the Columbia is lower than it was at the middle of November last year. Pears are entertained that it will so far recede as to stop the boats running to Walla Walla.

We are again compelled to defer the publication of Joe Lane's letter; also one from Seattle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEATTLE, Sept. 26th, 1861.

MR. BAGLEY—

Sir: We, a committee representing the will of the people, request a copy of the address delivered by you to-day, for publication.

A. S. MERCER, JOHN PIKE, A. P. DELIN, } Committee.

To the Committee, A. S. Mercer, John Pike and A. P. Delin:

Your request for a copy of the discourse delivered by me upon the day of the National Fast is received.

I hereby furnish you a synopsis of it, which you are at liberty to use as you may think proper. If the cause of right can be strengthened by it, I shall be grateful.

DANIEL BAGLEY.

[The address alluded to will be found on the first page of this issue. We invite the attention of the reader to it as well worthy of earnest perusal.]

THE IMMORTALITY OF GREATNESS.

HOW ALONE IT MAY BE WON.—We talk of "immortal" heroes and statesmen, but they are only immortal in history. The portion of mankind that does not read history knows nothing about them, and even the scholar, who is familiar with its pages, takes comparatively little interest in these dead and gone celebrities. But when a great *man* links his name to a great invention *or discovery*, the benefits of which must endure as long as the world lasts, he secures *true* immortality—the universal and undying gratitude of mankind—through all the coming ages. This it appears to us will be the meed of Thomas Holloway, the distinguished originator of the two most popular (because most successful) remedies that have ever been applied to the cure of external diseases. It is impossible that his name should ever die out of human recollection, or cease to be held in honor, while his Pills and Ointment are performing such extraordinary cures as the newspaper press, in every country, almost daily records. In the future,

"To the last syllable of recorded time,"

the same happy results will doubtless be produced by the same means, so that the name of Holloway is pretty sure to be "kept green in the souls" of coming generations. This is a kind of fame worth toiling for; worth living and dying for. He who leaves such an heir-loom to his descendants bequeaths to them a legacy, compared with which wealth is but as dross. Tens of thousands in all parts of the habitable world will bear testimony to the truth of these statements,—many will say, we were cured of fevers and agues; many again will say, we were raised from beds of sickness when worn down by weakness and debility,—while others will tell us, that their digestive organs were always at fault,—and that there was no relief for them until they used these marvellous medicines,—the renown then of this man is truly wonderful, *Fishkill Standard.*

RUM'S DOINGS.—Three years ago, one of the most promising and prominent young men of this county was a moderate drinker of ardent spirits. Only at intervals, and then never alone, but always in company with jovial friends, he indulged to excess. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. A beautiful penman and perfect accountant, his services were in much demand, and his proficiency was such that he might justly have commanded the highest position in the largest mercantile establishments of the world. But his appetite for rum gradually got the mastery of him; step by step he descended in the scale of degradation; one by one his friends deserted him, until all who had any claims to respectability shunned him as they would a charnel-house. His dwelling, in the country, (for nearly two years he has not lived in town, being unable longer to get employment here) has been the resort of the vilest of the vile, and it was there the officers of the law went to seek criminals for whom warrants were issued. The poor victim of rum finally rendered himself amenable to the laws by a criminal offence, and is now an outcast, a fugitive from justice, and an associate of outlaws, it is said. Such is the brief history of one whom we have known intimately. So rapid has been his fall and ruin that we can hardly believe what we have hastily sketched to be other than a dream. The facts are well known to every resident of this county during the period stated. What a fearful warning does this case afford to young men! In a short three years he fell from the very highest to the very lowest position in the community in which he lived. But we have only repeated an old tale, to be found in the annals of crime everywhere.

REV. DR. W. A. SCOTT.—This celebrated divine has at length been compelled to relinquish his hold upon San Francisco and Californians, in consequence of his obnoxious secession sentiments. On the occasion of his last sermon, on Sunday, the 22d ult., his church was mobbed by some three thousand people, who were only restrained from committing personal violence upon him by the presence of a large police force. He immediately resigned his pastoral charge, and is probably ere this on his way to the East. For some seven years he has been the most eminent preacher of California; having commenced his career in San Francisco, we believe, in 1854. During this period he has received a salary of $10,000 per annum, the loss of which he will be likely to regret.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A German paper of San Francisco says that it has seen a private letter from Acapulco, dated Sept. 15th, which says:—"Information has just reached here to the effect that the united troops of England, France and Spain are about to make an invasion of Mexico, to force the latter country to pay the claims due the above powers, and, on refusal, to take possession of the entire country. The British have already taken possession of the province of Yucatan with a force of 3000 men." The last sentence quoted is contained in a postscript to the letter alluded to. How much of this intelligence is true, we are not prepared to say; if all true, it is certainly very important.

SELECT SCHOOLS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. John V. Meeker will open a select school on Monday next. See his terms, as advertised. We are requested to state that Rev. Geo. W. Sloan will also open a select school on the same day. Both of these gentlemen are well qualified teachers, in which vocation they have had much experience.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SEATTLE, Sept. 26th, 1861.

Pursuant to announcement, the citizens came together at seven P.M., and organized by calling Rev. D. Bagley to the chair, and electing A. S. Mercer secretary. The exercises opened with prayer by the President, immediately succeeding which the Band played Yankee Doodle.

Chief Judge Hewitt was then introduced, and addressed the audience upon the state of the country and the causes from which our present difficulties have sprung.

The Judge was followed briefly by the chairman, who dwelt upon the beauties and duties of American citizenship.

Adjourned.

D. BAGLEY, President.

A. S. MERCER, Sec'y.

STEILACOOM ON PAPER.—We were much pleased, yesterday, with a sight of an unfinished drawing of our town, executed by Mr. Trautman Grob, an artist of deserved pretensions. The sketch is truthful, and cannot but interest and be prized by our citizens. When finished, as it will be in a day or two, it is the intention of Mr. Grob either to raffle it off for $100, or, by means of subscriptions, have it lithographed, and copies furnished to a limited number of subscribers. He proposes to furnish sixty copies to as many subscribers at $5 each; half of which to be paid now, and the balance when the lithographic copies are delivered. We prefer the latter course as one that cannot fail to afford the greatest satisfaction, and hope our citizens will decide in favor of it by the requisite number of names. Mr. Grob bears with him many flattering testimonials in German, French and English, from journals printed in those languages. He will exhibit his picture of Steilacoom to-morrow, in Newell's saloon, where everybody will have an opportunity of seeing it, and none should miss the chance.

DAGUERREOTYPING IN COLORS.—The celebrated daguerreotopist, Niepce de Santa Victor, has at last discovered the secret of reproducing camera, and rendering them permanent. He has subjected pictures taken by his new method for several hours to the direct action of the solar rays, without producing any visible change in the tints. Blue, which has hitherto been regarded as well nigh unattainable in the photograph, is now copied vividly. The same is especially true of yellow and green. The Paris *Moniteur*, which brings this intelligence, does not give the process.

IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.—Eastern journals state that Government is preparing for two important naval expeditions, one against Brunswick in Georgia, the other against the coast of South Carolina. A dispatch to the New York *Times* says:—"There are important movements in this direction which undoubtedly have a reference to these expeditions. Large bodies of regular troops are concentrating here, and many vessels at our Navy Yard are being fitted out with extraordinary rapidity. The great steamships *Baltic, Atlantic* and *Vanderbilt* are all nearly ready for active transport service."

THREE DAYS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The people of California now get the news from St. Louis in the short space of three days; the telegraph line on this side being completed to within 250 miles of Salt Lake, and on the other side to within about 400 miles of the same place, leaving the pony to run but about 500 miles between the two telegraph points.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—We record the death, says the Marysville *Express*, of Mr. William C. Miller, a worthy man, who has been suffering for a great while with dropsy. He had been tapped twenty-one times, and fifty-three gallons of water had been taken from him.

GOLD OF AUSTRALIA.—The gold crop of Australia has declined from $62,500,000, in 1855, to $40,000,000 in 1860, although the miners have increased from 36,000 to 108,000 during the same time.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Skin Diseases are the most difficult of all complaints to classify or prescribe for; but for that species of dry, cracked, rough blotch, always prevalent in autumn, when the chills of morning and evening warn us of the approach of winter, and abruptly check the free circulation through the capillaries, so essential to health and beauty during the summer, Professor Holloway has discovered a never-failing remedy. Any sceptic may test its value by a few days' trial, and his decision will be unqualified commendation, if he faithfully follows the directions laid down for the use of this Ointment in this annoying disorder. It acts by quickening the circulation through the most minute vessels of the skin.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Steilacoom City Oct. 9th, 1861:

Alexander E P	Kennedy James
Benson Jeremiah S	Norman Mr
Broadnax Henry	Keithly W R
Boulon L L	Larson P
Chapman J G	Mead E C
Clark Edwin L—2	Morris Thomas
Dyer Miss Anni A—2	Nickerson C G
Farrar Charles A	Pegel John
Gilligan John	Pyburn Jiles H
Glassow Charles	Riley James
Hart James	Regan A B—2
Hogan John	Thomas John R
Hissing Oregon	Twomey Edward
Healy Morris	Whitaker Lemuel C
John Henry	

Please inquire for advertised letters.

E. A. LIGHT, P. M.

SELECT SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Steilacoom and vicinity that on MONDAY, Oct. 14th, 1861, he will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the building owned by Mr. E. A. Light, in the town of Steilacoom.

The following branches will be taught, viz:—Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, and the rudiments of Vocal Music.

A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board. The lessons in Music will be given on Tuesday evening of each week.

Terms—Tuition, $8 per scholar for the term of sixteen weeks. Tuition and board, $45 for the term.

J. V. MEEKER.

21:tf

FARM FOR SALE

IN PIERCE CO., W.T.

THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE DONATION Claim known as the Tollentire Claim is offered at private sale until the 31st day of October, instant, and if not sold prior to that day, will then be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

This half of said claim, under the donation act, belongs to the undersigned, who will give title. The whole of it (160 acres) is enclosed, and contains a comfortable dwelling and out houses.

AGNES M. TOLLENTIRE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 19th, 1861, at the store, foot of Balch street, Steilacoom, the balance of the goods now on hand belonging to the late firm of O. & E. MEEKER.

Also, various other articles, consisting in part of a large

Safe,
Platform Scales,
Desks,
Stoves,
&c., &c.

ALSO,

ONE IRON AXLE WAGON.

Invoice can be seen by applying to the undersigned, at the store.

TERMS CASH. Sale positive.

E. MEEKER,

Surviving partner of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, the second day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock and the setting of the sun, the Donation Claim of Milton P. Chuit, deceased, situated in Pierce County, W. T., and lying east of S. McCaw's farm, containing 16 acres. Conditions of sale: 10 per cent. at time of sale, and half when sale is confirmed by Probate Court and deed executed, and the other half payable in six months, secured by note and mortgage.

S. McCAW, Administrator.

2:3t

UNION CLOTHING STORE

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

PINKUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE TO TIDD'S building, several doors below their former location, where they will continue to keep on hand everything in their line of business.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.

Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,

8-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted list of

IRON AND STEEL

For Ign and Domestic,

At prices to suit the hard times.

ALSO,

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Sewing Machines

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER, AND ONE NEW SINGER

SEWING MACHINE,

For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Dried Peaches,
Hams,	Soap,
Salmon,	Starch,
Butter,	Sugar,
Cheese,	Crushed do,
Flour,	Adamantine Candle's,
Beans,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Pepper,
Peas,	Alspice,
Potatoes,	Cloves,
Salt, fine,	Mustard,
Salt, coarse,	Capers,
Tobacco,	Table Sauces,
Molasses,	Can Oysters,
Syrup,	Can Lobsters,
Vinegar,	Can Chickens,
Nails,	Can Beef,
Glass,	Can Peaches,
Axes,	Bottled Peaches,
Buckets,	Brandy Peaches,
Brooms,	Can Apples,
White Lead,	Can Strawberries,
Oil,	Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine,	Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil,	Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil,	Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee,	Ex. Orange,
Tea,	Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to

the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.

Just Received,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash.

The stock consists in part of Oregon and Eastern Bacon, Hams, Lard, Pork, Cheese, Sugars.—China, Batavia, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, rose and ground, Rice, Browse, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c, &c.

Call and examine the stock.

5-46:tf E. MEEKER.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

8-1y Commercial st. Steilacoom.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcass, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

5-46:tf E. MEEKER.

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

OF DR. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors, Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞ We ask the particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,

11:9m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meets in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

Independent Order of Knighthood—Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., meets every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.

J. H. REYCE, C. R.

C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1861.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend.

RARW CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 2,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. MCELROY, W. M

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HOSIERY,
GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ No credit will be given. 42:tf

W. BEDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that Balch & Webber having relinquished the Retail part of their business, he has taken to it, and will continue to carry it on at the old stand, where he solicits a share of its patronage.

He intends to keep up a general supply of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.

8-40:tf

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine tables as can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.

If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. It maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.

17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, *Proprietor.*

STEILACOOM

Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

5-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for anyone, and hope to escape further annoyance.

44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.

We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to continue, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we find it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1861. A. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 10, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27th.

The Pony arrived at Kirby valley, at 7 o'clock this morning, with dates to the 23d. Advices from Richmond to Sept. 15th state it to be generally conceded that Slidell goes to France soon.

Gen. Floyd had an engagement with the Federals on the 10th, and routed them, killing 600 and wounding 100.

Things are generally quiet on the Potomac.

There is no recognition of the rebel flag, in Spain, or other ports, notwithstanding the explanation made by the Spanish Minister to Secretary Seward, on Thursday. The reported proclamation of the Captain General occupies the attention of the State Department.

Subscriptions to the Federal national loan exceed nine millions.

The Spanish Minister called to assure the Secretary of State, that the reports from Charleston that the Captain General of Cuba had issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag, was untrue.

Two schooners were seized at New York, on the 6th.

Owing to information received at the Post-office depa tment, that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was entirely unprotected from the rebels, and that St. Joseph is in their hands, it has been ordered that the California mails be carried via Davenport to Council Bluffs. The department also received information that all officers and employees of the overland company are rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16th.

On the 12th inst. the army made an advance on Elk Water, Va., with a force of 15,00 men, having driven back a detachment of 15th Indiana, 3d and 6th Ohio r giments. A shell from one of Loomis' guns, fired into the enemy's camp a distance of two miles, killed ten and wounded four. The 13th Indiana regiment had several skirmishes with superior numbers on the evening of the 12th and, killed twelve—only a trifling loss on our side.

It was reported on the 17th that General Price with 17,000 surrounded Lexington, Missouri, and sent a summons to Col. Mulligan to surrender. He refused, whereupon Gen. Price gave him till Monday morning at 4 o'clock to surrender, if he did not he would march on him under the black flag. No news since.

It is confidentially thought in military quarters that Gen. Sturgis, federal, has reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat.

The steamer *Sunshine* was seized by rebe's at Glasgow, Missouri. The steamer *Sioux* was attached at Glasgow, but escaped.

All the banks of New Orleans have suspended specie payment.

Treasury notes were all at par.

The gun boat Conestoga captured the rebel steamers *Stevenson* and *Gazelle* on Cumberland river on the 16th. One contained one hundred tons of iron.

Reliable news from Lexington to Saturday evening shows that there had been no fight up to that hour, though the Federal troops had been summoned to surrender by Price, whose army was 17,000 strong.

Gen. Pope was to reinforce Lexington on the 18th, with 6,000 men.

The Union men in both houses of the Maryland Legislature refused to meet on the morning of the 19th.

The latest advices from Lexington, Missouri, on Monday afternoon, say that Price sent word to Mulligan, demanding his surrender. Mulligan replied, "Go to hell." An attack was immediately made, opening with artillery, and under its cover a sortie was made on the town. They were repulsed with heavy loss, by Mulligan's forces, with little loss of U. S. troops. Price was said to be around Lexington still.

Price commenced an attack on our entrenchments at Lexington on Monday. The fight was very severe all day. Price assailed the works but was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was renewed by Price, on Tuesday morning, but feebly.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.

A citizen of this place, who was at Lexington at the time of the surrender of the federals, states that the troops had been thirty-six hours without water. The surrender was unconditional. The rebels claim to have 37,000 men, but were badly armed and without organization, as many had joined but a day or two before. Our informant escaped to the town after the surrender.

The U. S. Marshal seized the office of the Louisville *Courier*, secession, and also arrested ex-Governor Moorhead and Reuben Donnell, one of the proprietors.

The transmission of telegraphic news south of Louisville, has been interdicted. The lines are still interrupted.

Later from Lexington says the Federals after fighting two days were compelled to surrender, being cut off from water. The rebels were successfully repulsed three times on the 19th, by the Irish brigade at the point of the bayonet, and had not water given out they would doubtless have held the rebels at bay till reinforced. Every volley from the Federal guns told with fearful destruction on the enemy's ranks. No statement of the loss given.

At half-past eight on the night of the 18th, a train consisting of four passenger cars, one box and one baggage car, went through a bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Huron, Indiana, 146 miles west of Cincinnati. The cars contai ed 250 men of com anies E, F, G and I, of Colonel Turchin's 19th Illinois Regiment. Thirty dead bodies have already been taken from the wreck. There is an impression that from forty to fifty persons were killed, and over 100 wounded. Circumstances seem to indicate that the bridge was tampered with by malicious persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high and had lately been inspected.

Information derived from a deserter states that Jeff. Thompson's force, opposite Columbus, is 2,800 strong; and that they are ragged, shoeless, short of provisions, and it is anticipated that they will disband.

Postmaster General Blair returned to Washington from Missouri on the 10th. Quiet prevailed at all points of the Potomac. It is ascertained at the Department of State that hereafter communications between the British Government and its Consuls at the ports of the Confederate States will, with the consent of our Government, be carried on British vessels of war. This course will abate the embarrassments that have hitherto attended these communications through other channels.

Russell of the London *Times* is coming west on a shooting tour.

Gen. McClellan's body guard is increased to 186, and the uniform changed to his wish.

Should Fremont be superseded, it will not be on account of his proclamation, but because before and since its appearance his energy has not kept pace with his language. A Cabinet Council was held on Fremont's case on the 18th. Quartermaster Meigs made a report, but no conclusion was reached.

At Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th, the Committee on Federal Relations reported substantially as follows:

"Whereas, Confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insultingly dictate terms upon which they will retire; therefore Resolved, That Gen. Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call for a force sufficient to expel the invaders."

This passed the House, and the Senate concurred by a vote of 25 to 9. The Senate also passed a resolution, with only three nays, which proposes to confine the war to the two ar ies, and discountenance partisan quarrels as leading to civil war.

The rebels are said to be rising again in northern Missouri; reports from southern Missouri say the rebels assert that they will again have possession of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad within ten days.

Dispatches from Washington say there is a difficulty relative to Fremont's interference in the Blair family. It is from them the charges have emanated. The real secret of the hostility of the Blairs is, that Fremont would not permit them to dictate to him, and would not lend himself to a combination of contractors in N w York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who had patronage. The Postmaster General stated, some days ago, that F. P. Blair, Jr., demanded $3,000,000 worth of contracts to be given to the combination. Fremont's response was, that it was his duty to oppose Southern traitors and Northern schemers.

Martin W. Barr, telegraphic news reporter of the New Orleans Associated Press, has been arrested on a charge of treason, or complicity with traitors. The prisoner was carried to Jeffersonville, to be transferred to the custody of the Marshal of the Second District.

A deserter from Munson's Hill, Va., reports that the rebel army is not larger than 100,000. They have no intention of attacking, or are afraid of the Federal forces.

Two plans matured by Gen. Fremont to capture Pillow at Memphis are reported to be frustrated by orders from Washington.

Prince De Joinville, with Secretary Seward, attended the review of our troops across the Potomac, on the 19th. Gen. McClellan conducted the review in person.

It is thought to be stated with sufficient authority, that so far as the movement of national troops is concerned, there is no probability of a general engagement within thirty days. However, in case they are attacked, troops are well prepared to meet any number that may be brought against them, but are perfecting arrangements for onward movement, but it is deemed best first to accomplish certain things which may not be effectually done in less than thirty days.

The funeral of the soldiers killed by the accident on the railroad, took place at Cincinnati. The coffins were placed in vaults subject to the order of friends. The wounded are doing well. Surgeons think they will all recover.

Reports from Cairo assert that 11,000 rebels have taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., and that fortifications were going on by Jeff. Thompson's force. Some 22,300 men are at New Madrid.

The Democratic New York State Central Convention, at Albany, on the 19th, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course of the President in promptly overruling the assumption of General Fremont to transcend laws, and limiting his action within the line of his legislative authority, meets with our unqualified approval.

YREKA, Oct. 1st.

Ruby Valley, 265 miles east of Fort Churchill, Sept. 30—The Pony Express arrived here this afternoon, with dates to Sept. 24.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19th.

Correspondence of the New York *Herald* says Gen. McClellan and several of his staff this afternoon went to examine our earthworks, garrisoned by a portion of Franklin's command. While reviewing the enemy's position, Gen. McClellan discovered 5000 or 6000 of the enemy approaching at two miles distance. He immediately ordered several rifled cannon placed in position, and sent his compliments to the rebels in the shape of a twenty pound shell, which exploded in their midst, producing the wildest confusion. The whole force were seen to scatter and fly, and did not return the fire. After disposing of this force of rebels, Gen. McClellan directed his attention to a new battery recently thrown up by the enemy, a short distance south of Munson's Hill. He threw several shot and shell in their works, causing their hands to knock off. They were surprised by the sudden opening of our batteries on theirs, as they disappeared and did not return the fire. Gen. McClellan returned to the city at 9 o'clock last night.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Munson's Hill came into our lines to-day, and was immediately conveyed to Gen. McClellan. He states that Gens. Beauregard and Johnson were both at Munson's Hill yesterday, and made a thorough reconnoissance of our position. He says there are only about 1000 soldiers at Munson's Hill, and the main body of the troops are at Fairfax and Centreville. He says that Jeff. Davis was at those two points on Tuesday, and reviewed the troops in person. He saw Jeff. Davis at Munson's Hill yesterday, examining our works with a glass. They were daily expecting an attack from our forces. He never heard the intention expressed by the rebels of making an attack on our forces.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

A portion of Gen. Rosencranz's force are in possession of Muldrough Hill.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.

General Bigler attacked 25 rebels while drilling near Barbersville. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and 20 others were made prisoners; several men killed and wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

Gen. Anderson has issued a proclamation to Kentuckians. He says: "Called by the Legislature of Kentucky, my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce and not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives." He begs Kentuckians to rally around the flag, which our fathers loved and which has shielded you so long. I call you to arms for self defense, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

The proclamation of Gen. Buchanan, Confederate, is just received. He says the Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people, they have endeavored to make our gallant State a fortress in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might securely prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States. He says: I return among the citizens of Kentucky at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinion. I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns of Confederates to retire from the soil of Kentucky, and on the same conditions which govern their movements. I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against both the beligerents alike.

(Signed) S. B. BUCHANAN,
Brigadier Gen. C. S. A.

WASHINGTON, 21st.

It is stated that 10,000 troops can leave Indiana in twenty-four hours.

General Reynold, who was at Chest Mountain, has driven the rebels from their position, killing nearly a hundred of them.

Col. Bidwell, of the 10th Indiana regiment, was surrounded twice, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry, and but small loss to us.

Government accepts the tender of the military service of the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff.

There is no definite action in regard to Maj. Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21st.

A messenger who has just arrived from Chain Bridge reports all quiet at that point. A rebel deserter had just come in from Munson's Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised the North and South Carolina regiments of his army that they should be led to battle before the first of October, or be permitted to go home.

Nothing new has transpired along the Potomac.

Some days past, conversations have been held between our own and the rebel pickets, when it was discovered that the latter belonged to the second Richmond cavalry, who were anxious to exchange Richmond papers for the leading union journals, but our pickets declined.

CAIRO, Sept. 21st.

A skirmish took place yesterday P. M. below Fort Holt, between company I of the 10th regiment and a party of rebels. Captain McAllen of company I was slightly wounded in the arm. The rebels were defeated and driven back toward Mayfield.

A rebel spy in the disguise of a beggar was arrested to-day in our lines.

The question has been raised of adding tobacco to the rations of our soldiers. McClellan favors it.

A young man a native of Kentucky, has just escaped from the rebel army at Bull Run, says they have 185,000 men at Manassas who are paid promptly and well clad and shod.

Beauregard's head quarters is Fairfax Court House, and Johnson's at Winchester.

The Post office department are now issuing two millions of postage stamps per day.

THE MASONS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—An Eastern correspondent says that representatives of the Masonic Order from all sections of the Union are invited by a patriotic appeal of prominent Masons in Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Massachusetts, to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the 21st inst., for the purpose of devising some plan to stay the progress of the present lamentable internal war.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—More than one hundred thousand persons were committed to prison in England and Wales during the year just completed. Nearly one-third of them had been in jail before, and nearly twenty per cent had been in jail more than ten times. The expenses of the prisons for the year were £533,408; the profit on the labor of the prisoners repaying £28,036 of the expenses.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR 1861.—The amount of treasure shipped from San Francisco from January 1st, 1861, to September 21st, was $30,347,496 83. The amount for the corresponding period last year was $30,817,683 30, showing a deficit this year of $470,186 30.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL : : : : : : $1,000,000
D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:
Indemnity Mutual Marine; Marine Insurance; | Royal Exchange Insurance; London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels
To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the American and European Express and Exchange Company, to all parts of Europe; execute commissions, make collections and purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

Forward Daily Expresses,
In charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and mining camps in California.

Semi-monthly Express
To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.
7:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound
DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.
NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
35-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLAND BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.
HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of
FRESH MEATS
On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice, and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER,
Balch st, Steilacoom, and Water st, Port Townsend.
8-46:tf

MRS. F. PARKINSON
WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public generally that she has now on hand, for ladies, the choicest selection of
Fancy Dry Goods,
Comprising all the latest styles, such as
Dress Trimmings, Hats,
Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,
Fine French Poplins, Chalii Robes,
All wool Delai s, French Bareges,
Plaid Alpaccas, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Tarletons,
Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Plain Satin and Fancy Silks,
Fine Ballendale Flannel,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Calicos and Cambrics,
Gentlemen's fine Linen Collars,
Lambswool and English Cotton Hose,
Satin and Silk Neckties,
Alexandre s Kid Gloves,
Linen Hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
All of which she will sell at reduced prices. Call early and get bargains. 40:tf

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)
Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)
CALIFORNIA BUCKLES!
For Ladies or Gentlemen,
Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,
LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)
GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,
Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,
Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.
Repairs thorough and warranted.
☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.
JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.
P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

H. G. WILLIAMSON,
LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON, HAMS, LARD, TOBACCO, CANDLES, CAN FRUITS, HONEY, OYSTERS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

San Francisco Advertisements.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS.
WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st, and 114 and 116 Market st, San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:3m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!
AND BE ASSURED THAT
DR. PAREIRA'S
GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,
Now known and approved by use for over
FIFTY YEARS!
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
D. BABCOCK,
General Agent, 73 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:15-3m Bellingham Bay.

WIRE ROPE
IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manila or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : $50
Cabinets : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, : : : : : : : : : : : 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

Shipping Advertisements.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. V. TRASK, Commander;
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 300 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.
The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Stewart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the Business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co, "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANnouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!
Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
HOME MANUFACTURE
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the
New Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the
Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
5:32-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop
SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)
WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour
AND
SAW-MILLS,
And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.
Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.
GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
5-9-6m First st, San Francisco.

Agriculture.

Improvement of Pastures.

In the grain and stock farming in this country, a difficulty is occasionally experienced from the prevalence of seasons unfavorable to grass—this product being insufficient for the summer supply of stock—and causing, if nothing more serious, a falling off in the growth or produce of the flocks and herds of the farmer. The same causes also lessen the supply of winter forage, and this, with the reduced condition of the animals, entails further decrease in value. A partial remedy is found in the usual practice of reducing the number of animals, but it is not a profitable time to sell when every one is forcing an over supply of an inferior article upon a dull market. And it may be that another season will prove favorable for pasturage, which will then be lost for want of stock to consume it. It may bring high prices for that then in short supply—beef, mutton, dairy products, &c., but very little to the advantage of the farmer.

The best security against the effects of drouth is found in a deep porous soil—one able to hold a large quantity of "water of absorption," and furnishing ready passage for the "water of drainage," so that it will retain its moist and mellow state much longer than a hard or underdrained-soil. The effect of drouth is first apparent on the hardest and least fertile soils, and such suffer most from redundant moisture, because it must pass off very slowly by evaporation, which has a further tendency to bake and harden the soil. The first provision should be better drainage; next, if cultivated at all, deeper cultivation, and last, every available appliance in the way of enriching the soil. On a fertile soil, grass starts early; its roots are stronger and run deeper, and hence are less affected by dry weather than that of a weaker and later growth. Our cropped pastures are also slower in starting and have less power to withstand the lack of rain, and hence are less reliable at all seasons. The most marked improvement in the product of grass we have ever observed, has been effected by manure applied in autumn, and this, in connection with irrigation in spring and early summer, has worked wonders on pasture lands where both may be applied. Under the head of manure we may class not only the contents of the farm yard, but lime, plaster, bone dust, ashes, guano, etc.; these latter, not, however, like the first, of universal application, but suited to the wants of particular soils. Upon clover, plaster or gypsum produces an excellent effect, and on soils suited to this crop, and not too far impoverished, it is a cheap and efficient means of improvement.

A better growth of grass will enable the farmer to keep more stock, and thus produce more manure, but only to a certain point are stock profitable. Too great a number will "eat the grass before it grows," or so early and so close as to prevent its growth, and thus spoil more than they enrich. It may be set down as a rule that a grain farm should winter more stock than it summers—making up the lack of forage by feeding freely of grain, and it will be found that such farms improve far more rapidly. The reason is very simple Grain fed stock produce more and better manure, its value is at least double that made from corn fodder alone, and will produce a quicker and more telling effect wherever it may be applied. Let the experiment, then, be tried by all—on a small scale, if no more, by the incredulous—that all may be satisfied of the result Manure should be composted for surface application, to give fineness, to destroy the seeds which it contains, and to render it readily soluble, that it take immediate effect.

Top dress a meadow or pasture early in autumn, spreading the manure as even as possible. Top dress the winter wheat which is to be seeded to grass now and clover in the spring, not only for the benefit of the wheat, but for that of the ensuing crop. If grass seed has been sown with spring grain, this, too, will be materially benefited by an early dressing of manure, will better withstand the winter, and produce a far heavier first crop.

We venture to predict that the farmer who thoroughly tries these experiments will soon apply a larger share of his manure in this way. He will not feel the lack of manure to plow under for his corn crop when a thick, heavy sward supplies its place, nor observe any failure in the ensuing spring crop when that sward again comes to the surface; and his surface manured wheat will prepare the soil for another crop of clover, to be again manured, if necessary, to enrich the soil. Plaster will of course be employed, and in a few years he will very likely find that a dressing of lime will largely increase the product of his soil, and it will be accordingly applied. If these views are correct, then the improvement of grass land lies at the foundation of better farming and more certain results in all its operations. The details in every case can scarcely be pointed out, but with the general principle in view to employ every available method to grow good grass crops, and keep better stock, the farmer can pursue his own methods, assured that experience and observation will bring wisdom here as elsewhere.

Exhausted Lands.—A great many farmers are so unfortunate as to have in their possession worn-out land, and they suffer every year in the deficiency of their crops. Vegetable matter in some form is needed, so that there will be something to support the growth of plants. This may be done by an abundant supply of barn-yard manure, or by the addition of muck, and other materials of like nature. A coating of clay spread upon the surface has often been of much benefit.

Propagation of Cabbage.—The best cabbage seed is produced when the stumps are separated just where they strike the centre of the head. Select the choicest heads, and separate as here indicated, and the seed will produce its like. When cut off lower, long stumps and small heads may be expected.

To make Wool Sell.

The following directions are contributed for the *Rural New Yorker* by an experienced Boston wool agent:

First. Before washing, tag your sheep and sell the tags to peddlers, or get them worked for family use.

Second. Wash immediately after a rain; if not convenient to do this, take your flock to dip each sheep in till you go through the whole lot, then commence washing on those first dipped, and wash till the water runs clear.

Third. After washing, drive to a clean grass pasture, and, if dry weather, then commence shearing in four days, and never let them run over six or eight days at most; if rainy, so as to delay, get your sheep under cover, and keep them in a close place a few hours, and they will soon dry from animal heat.

Fourth. Shear in a good clean place, and keep all dirt and filth away from the wool; do up the fleeces, sheared side out; use the small twine, neglect the large wholly; do not roll them too tight, and pass the twine around each fleece from two to four times, being sure to trim all loose ends of the twine from every fleece, as those on the wool make it appear very bad.

Fifth. Pack your fleeces in a clean, light place, and put all unwashed and heavy buck's fleeces by themselves; then the buyer can see all your wool at once, without handling but little, and be prepared to make you an offer. Keep your wool out of all hogsheads and boxes, for in them it always shows bad.

If you follow these instructions, be assured your wool will sell.

Sheep Shearing.—C. J. Robinson, in the *Country Gentleman*, says when sheep are sheared, as soon as the fleece is off, take a stiff brush, dipped in a solution of salt and soap (whale oil soap is best,) in water, and rub them all over with a saturated brush, which will produce a white lather or foam. This stimulates the skin to redness, and prevents the animals from taking cold; it loosens the scurf, and promotes the future growth of the wool, and also improves its quality. And the application is a sure exterminator of the vermin. For want of the brush, a woolen rag might answer the purpose. The application, if used, will be found productive of many good results.

Care of Pigs.—It is economical to provide pigs with a patch of clover to roam in during the summer, if there is a running stream in it so much the better; but because you provide the pasture do not stint them in their feed. It is a great mistake to starve a pig through the summer, and then cram him for two or two and a half months in the fall. It pays to fatten a pig gradually. A good warm bed, with plenty of straw, is a preventive for all the diseases to which a pig is liable.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humors, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment also acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be affected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been formented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffe, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos-	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
quitoes and	Contracted and	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Sand Flies	Stiff Joints	Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Agents for Holloway Victoria, V. I.

7-20

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS

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These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion—they stand as they have ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

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To Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 for the Two Volumes!

When sent by mail [post paid] to California, Oregon and Washington, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, [post paid] $6.

☞ This is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

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SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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Maryland,	Baltimore,
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Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, *San Francisco.*

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs. 2d. Durability. 3d. Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation. 4th. Comparatively noiseless movement. 5th Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems. The hemmer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and handsomely stitched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dress-makers, tailors, manufacturers of skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single manufactory."

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

CHARLES PROSCH,
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Orders solicited from all parts of the Territory, which will be filled to the satisfaction of our patrons.

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AND

MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

HORACE WATERS,

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Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New York PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC merchandise in the United States!—Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style: from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

With or without iron frames, have, in their new SCALE AND IMPROVED ACTION, a power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The press and first music masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament) superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Carhart's and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, $150; two banks of keys, $200; organ pedal bass melodeons, $250, $275 and $300—less a liberal discount

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Five steps, in rosewood cases, $160; 8 stops, do. do. $180; 8 stops, with percussion, $225; 12 stops, do., do. $250; 12 stops do., size larger $300; 15 stops, do. do., $375. Each instrument warranted to give satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

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Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument.—Lee & Walker, Philadelphia

John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more—they will be more popular than any other make."

We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our seminary—one of which has been severely tested for three years—and we can testify to their good quality and durability.—Wood & Gregory, Mount Carroll, Ill.

H. Waters, Esq—Dear Sir: Having used one of your pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument.—Alonzo Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

Rev. Mr. Haynes writes as follows:—Preston Hollow, N. Y., July 28th, 1858. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon, safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance and the tone also. I hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season.

Tioga, N. Y., July 28th 1858. Horace Waters, Esq. —Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. Smith.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place.—James L. Clarke, Charleston, Va.

The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts.—Rev J. M. McCormick, Yarquesville, S. C.

The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness.—Robert Cooper, Warrenham, Bradford Co., Pa.

Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county.—Thomas A. Latham, Campbleton, Ga.

We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it.—Brann, Held & Co. Buffalo Democrat.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best; we are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—New York Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos.—Churchman.

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich, and even tone and powerful.—New York Musical Review.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give them a call whenever they go to New York.—Graham's Magazine.

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING,
PAPER HANGING, &c.,

And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him.

21-tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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SEWING MACHINES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
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The great success attending the introduction of our NEW STYLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES in the State of California (as in all others) has prompted certain unprincipled and unreliable parties to endeavor to force upon the public certain inferior and so called

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GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. 12-tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854,

For the permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. Czapkay, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; chief physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases peculiar to women and children.

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Communications strictly confidential.

☞ Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. ☜

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by the finer feelings of the heart, are oases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing peans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to 'shuffle off his mortal coil;' who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health. Relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage

San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when, most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1859 City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

Philadelphia, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

Gentlemen—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives no new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully.

H. Rand,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr L J Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B F. FILMORE.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1856. (Signed)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and, with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1856.

[L. S] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are perhaps unnecessary for me to detail; they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D J DAHLEE, Printer.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco: On this 31st day of July, A.D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Notary Public.

Spermatorrhœa,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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San Francisco.